

Water pollution often occurs without anyone being aware of it.

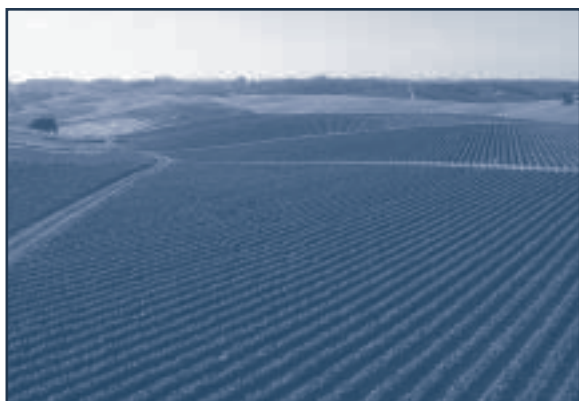
How?

Soil, fertilizers, and pesticides from agricultural fields, as well as oil, grease, litter, and chemicals from roads, wash into streams.



Dirt from bare patches caused by intensive logging and construction activities washes into streams.

Increased development creates more paved surfaces, causing the water to flow faster and scour stream banks.



EPA has divided the country into 10 regions. For more information, in the Pacific Southwest Region, call the following EPA contacts:

Arizona

Ephraim Leon-Guerrero • 415-972-3444

California

Sam Ziegler • 415-972-3399

Hawaii

Audrey Shileikis • 415-972-3459

Nevada

Stephanie Wilson • 775-885-6190

American Samoa

Carl Goldstein • 415-972-3767

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Pat Young • 415-972-3775

Guam

Michael Lee • 415-972-3769

or visit the following Web sites:

www.epa.gov/nps

www.epa.gov/region9/water

State Web Sites

Arizona

www.adeq.state.az.us/enviro/water/non

California

www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps

Hawaii

mano.icsd.hawaii.gov/doh/eh/cwb/prc/index.html

Nevada

www.ndep.state.nv.us/bwqp/npsgwp.htm



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Getting
the **Green**
to **Make It**
Clean



How to secure funding
to clean up polluted runoff

What can we do?

Just as our waters become polluted over time, it will take time—and money—to clean them up. The good news is that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has money to help communities and organizations clean up their waters.

What assistance is available?

Under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act, funds are available for each state to support activities (called “319 projects”) to reduce and prevent polluted runoff to our rivers, streams, lakes, and ground water.

How do we know if we qualify?

Any public or private entity may apply for funding under Section 319. Local governments, Indian tribes, cities, counties, regional development centers, local school systems, colleges and universities, local nonprofit organizations, state agencies, businesses, watershed groups, and individuals may be eligible.

Each state reviews applications annually. To determine whether you or your organization qualifies for Section 319 funding or to receive information about the application process

and schedule, please refer to the Section 319 funding materials available from your state water quality agency. Also, EPA’s section 319 coordinators will be happy to help guide you through the application process so you can plan a sound, achievable project. (see contact information on the back cover.)

What makes a good 319 Project?

Developing and carrying out a successful 319 project is the key to improving water quality.

A strong 319 project proposal includes:

- ✦ Proposed improvements that have been identified in an established watershed plan (such as a Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL)
- ✦ Feasible, realistic goals to address water quality
- ✦ Specifics of how the project will be carried out
- ✦ Community involvement that promotes lasting partnerships
- ✦ A monitoring plan to measure success



By incorporating these elements into your application, you’ll have a greater chance of receiving funding and making a difference in your watershed.

Although there’s no one-size-fits-all approach to a 319 project, the following are examples of successful projects that have been conducted in local watersheds:

- ✦ Fencing off streamside areas from cattle or wildlife
- ✦ Grading dirt roads to prevent runoff into surface waters
- ✦ Planting grass strips to reduce soil erosion
- ✦ Revegetating streamside corridors
- ✦ Restoring urban streams